Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 78 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1793. [Whole No. 400.]

The following Report was laid before the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 15th inst.

The Committee to whom was recommitted the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Failure of the Expedition under Major General St. Clair, together with the Documents relating thereto, including the Letter from the Secretary at War, and the Memorial of Samuel Hodgdon, have proceeded to re-examine the Documents formerly before them, as far as seemed necessary—to hear and examine other testimony, produced to them—to hear and consider the written communications, made by the Secretary at War, Samuel Hodgdon, and the Commander in Chief of the Expedition; and, as the result of their further enquiries, make the following

Supplementary Report:

THE original Report commences in the following words—

"The contract for the supplies of the army on the route from Fort Pitt, was made by Theodosius Fowler, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; that at the same time a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with Walter Livingston and John Cochran, securities thereto, was entered into, for the due execution of the contract: That on the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the contract was wholly transferred from the said Fowler, to William Duer, a copy of which transfer was lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; that by letter from the Secretary at War, bearing date the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, addressed to William Duer, it appears that he was considered as contractor; that no correspondence appears to have taken place subsequently to that time between Theodosius Fowler and either the Treasury or War Departments."

From documents received by the committee, since their last appointment, it appears, that the copy of the before-mentioned transfer was not lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the seventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; at which time it was received by the Secretary of the Treasury, under cover of a letter from William Duer, informing him of the circumstance of the said transfer, and making requisitions for certain advances of money. That the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter in reply, of the same date, agrees to make the advances required, to William Duer, *as the agent of Theodosius*

It appears, that all the warrants, issued from the Treasury, for the purposes of this contract, were issued to William Duer, as the agent of Theodosius Fowler.

The Secretary of the Treasury has furnished the committee with the written opinions of the Attorney General of the United States, and several other lawyers of eminence, all of whom concur in opinion, that the securities to the bond, originally given by Theodosius Fowler, for the execution of this contract, are now responsible for all damages, consequent upon any breach of that contract.

The Secretary of War, who alone appears to have been the agent, on the part of the United States, in all things relating to the execution of the contract, has always corresponded with William Duer, as the contractor, and his correspondence commences at a date prior to that of the copy of the contract lodged at the Treasury.

The original Report proceeds:

"That on the sixth of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a contract was entered into by William Duer, with the Secretary at War, for supplying the troops with provisions, until their arrival at Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt. A bond was at the same time entered into by the said William Duer, for the due execution of the said contract, in the penalty of four thousand dollars, without any security whatsoever."

It appears, by a re-examination of the documents formerly before the committee that the date and terms of the last mentioned contract, were misrepresented; the date being the twenty-sixth, instead of the sixth of April, and the terms of the contract, being to furnish provisions for the troops until their arrival at Fort Pitt, but not during their continuance at that place. The first of these mistakes appear to have been merely casual, the second appears to have arisen from paying greater attention to the manner in which the contract was really executed, than to the terms of the contract itself, it having been conceived by the committee, that Colonel Neville, the agent for supplying the troops during their continuance at Fort Pitt, acted under the last mentioned contract. This circumstance is rendered the less material, from the consideration, that according to the plan of the campaign, no delay of the troops at Fort Pitt was counted upon. The statement is otherwise correct.

The Secretary at War, in his communication, states, that it was not the custom of the office, to require other security than that of the contractor, for the due execution of contracts of small amount; and it appears by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury written since the former report, that the Secretary at War consulted with him upon the occasion alluded to, and that he agreed in opinion, that farther security was not necessary.

It is stated in the original report, after speaking of one of the contractor's agents, that

"It appears by letters from John Kean, another of the contractors agents, that no monies had been received by him on the eighth of May, and it appears that on the twenty-third of March there was advanced to William Duer on the last mentioned contract, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars."

Upon re-examining the letters of John Kean, it appears that he had received the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and no more, before the aforesaid eighth day of May, which was before overlooked by the committee. And it appears from documents received by the committee since their report, that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was not advanced to William Duer on account of the last mentioned contract, on the twenty-third of March. The committee were led into this mistake, by a document received from the Treasurer, representing the fact as stated in the original report, which document is still before the committee.—The true state of this transaction as recently stated, appears to be as follows:

A warrant issued in favor of Joseph Howell, on the twenty-third of March, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the use of the war department generally, and not for William Duer, as stated in the account rendered by the Treasurer: Of which sum, were advanced to William Duer, on the twenty-sixth of March, four thousand dollars; on the eighth day of May following, were paid to James Smith, contracting agent for William Duer, one thousand dollars; and between the twenty-first of May and the twenty-third of July, were paid to John Kean, another agent for William Duer, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents; making the whole sum advanced on the last mentioned contract, five thousand four hundred and thirty seven dollars, and ninety-one cents.—The residue of the fifteen thousand dollars is suggested to have been applied to the use of the war department generally.

The original report states, that—

"It appears from the correspondence of General Butler, from the ninth of May to the ninth of June, repeated complaints were made of fatal mismanagements and neglects, in the quarter master's and military stores departments, particularly as to tents, knapsacks, camp kettles, cartridge boxes, pack-saddles, &c. all of which articles were deficient in quantity and bad in quality. The pack-saddles particularly were made in Philadelphia, which with the transportation, amounted to more than double the price at which they might have been procured at Fort Pitt, and were found upon examination to be unfit for use."

Mr. Hodgdon has produced to the committee, a number of ex-parte affidavits and certificates, to prove, that these several articles were furnished, in sufficient quantities, and of good quality.—Most of these affidavits however, were made by the manufacturers of the respective articles, or persons in the employment of Mr. Hodgdon, and generally written in a different hand-writing, from that of the subscribing deponents; and most of the certificates, by persons unknown to the committee. But the testimony formerly taken by the committee, and the corroboration of it by the evidence of respectable and disinterested persons, lately taken by the committee, in presence of Mr. Hodgdon, appears abundantly sufficient to justify the statement of facts, contained in the original report. With respect to the pack-saddles however, it is necessary to remark, that some qualification of the expression used in the original report, would be proper. They appear to have been made of different sizes: those of the largest size are proved to have been wholly unfit for use, the horses used for pack-horses being generally small. Some of the smaller pack-saddles, however, appear to have been used in the campaign, and to have answered the intended purpose better than was at first expected.

It is stated in the original report that—

"The arms sent forward appear not to have been duly examined, and arrived at Fort Pitt extremely out of order, and many totally unfit for use, which circumstance rendered repairs absolutely necessary, and added to the delay of the troops at Fort Pitt."

The committee are led to conclude, from authentic information recently received, that the complaint of the arms intended for the regular troops and levies, is unfounded; some of the arms appear to have been damaged, after they were put into the hands of the troops, from their inexperience or carelessness, tho' delivered to them in good order.

The committee were induced to make the unqualified statement contained in the original report, from the unqualified manner in which this subject is spoken of by some of the witnesses, formerly examined by the committee; they not having stated with sufficient precision, the causes of the arms being out of repair, nor specifying the probable number requiring repairs.

The original report proceeds with the following expression:

"It appears, that a great proportion of the powder, supplied for the use of the army, was not of good quality, tho' an experiment made by major Ferguson, at Fort Pitt, with a howitzer, who reported in favor of the quality of the powder."

The committee are satisfied, from experiments made since the original report by captain Ford, at Fort Washington, upon request of the Secretary at War, and by samples of the powder from thence, actually furnished the committe, that the powder was originally of good quality; but that a certain quantity of it was damaged by exposure to the air and moisture after being issued to the troops. And it appears to have been powder of this description, upon which experiments were made by some of the officers in the expedition, which produced unfavorable impressions as to the quality of the powder in general; for it is certain, a belief was currently entertained amongst the officers, that the powder in general was not of good quality. The insufficiency of the powder, after the army took the field, is accounted for from the bad quality of the tents. It is in testimony to the committee, that great quantities of the fixed ammunition were actually rendered useless from that cause.

It is stated in the original report, that—

"Mr. Hodgdon was appointed quarter master-general in the month of March, and continued at Philadelphia until the 4th of June, he then proceeded to Fort Pitt, where he arrived on the tenth of the same month—no sufficient causes have appeared to the committee to justify this delay, and his presence with the army appeared to have been essentially necessary previously to that time."

In this statement, the duration of Mr. Hodgdon's stay at Fort Pitt was casually omitted, which appears to have been from the tenth of June, till the twenty-sixth of August. The insertion of this fact will sufficiently explain the sense of the committee, in the inference respecting the time, in which the presence of the quarter-master-general was necessary at the army.

It is stated in the original report, that—

"There were six hundred and seventy-five stand of arms, at Fort Washington, on the first of June, and most of those totally out of repair."

These arms, the precise number of which appears not to be accurately ascertained, are admitted by the Secretary at War, to have been at Fort Washington, in the situation described, but he suggests, that they were old and useless arms, which had been collected at that place, and were not counted upon, as any part of the supply of arms for the expedition.—

It appears, that the regular troops and levies were completely supplied with arms, without recurrence to this stock: but a number of them was repaired, by orders of the commander in chief, of the expedition, with a view, as he suggests, to arm the militia from Kentucky, who, it was expected, would arrive, either insufficiently armed, or not armed at all: and he did not conceive the arrangements, made by the war department, competent to arming the militia, together with the other troops.

The original report states, that——

"The privates of the levies received but three dollars pay each, from the time of their respective inlistments to the time of their respective discharges, and were actually discharged without farther pay or settlement; notes of discharge were given them, specifying the time of their service, and bearing indorsations, that some advances had been made to them on account, without stating the amount, the object of which is suggested to have been to prevent transfers; the intended effect was not produced by the measure; the notes were sold for trifling considerations, the real sums due on the notes were various, from ten to twenty-five dollars, and they were frequently sold for one dollar, or one gallon of whisky; the monies for the pay of the levies did not leave Philadelphia, till the fourth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, nor arrive at Fort-Washington, till the third of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, some time after the last inlisted levies are known to have been entitled to their discharges."

In addition to the reasons contained in the original report, respecting the discharging of the levies, without their stipulated pay, which are admitted by the Secretary at War, to have been justly stated, he has, in his late communication, suggested to the committee, that, at the time of the discharge of the levies, there was actually, in the hands of the quarter-master-general, the sum of sixteen

(see last page.)

Foreign Affairs.

The British Packet Queen Charlotte, Capt. Fargie, arrived at New-York on Thursday last in 38 days from Falmouth, she brought London papers to the 9th of January.

VIENNA, November 25.

THERE is no more talk of peace—our court is resolved to sacrifice every thing rather than yield to France; besides the 20 battalions which are already marching, further orders have been given for 110,000 men. This immense army will require 15,000 horses for the transport of the ammunitions and provisions, and 30,000 men to conduct the waggons, to follow the magazines, &c. The Hungarian army of 72,000 men are already on their march, and are arrived in the environs of Vienna. The Archduke Palatine commands them in person. The Diet of Ratisbon has now given its consent to the triple quota to be furnished by the different States of the Roman Empire. The Elector of Bavaria has already furnished his contingent, which is to rendezvous at Donauwert, and from thence to march straight to Manheim.

A courier, which arrived on the 26th of November from England, brought very important dispatches relative to the mediation between Austria and France, which England has taken upon herself.

Dec. 15. We have accounts that the Porte is arming against Russia.

MENTZ, Dec. 15.

General Custine has declared this city to be in a state of siege, and has retired to it with 40,000 men, who are determined to defend it to the last. The Prussians and Hessians, with the King and the Landgrave at the head of about 70,000 men, are surrounding us close, with a formidable train of artillery. Our garrison has made a sortie, in which the Prussians lost 15 men and two cannons.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.

Warlike preparations go on here with the utmost alacrity, and every arrangement is making for a most vigorous campaign, to be entered upon as early next spring as possible.

HANOVER, Dec. 17.

The Regency of this Electorate have received orders from his Britannic majesty, our elector, to dispatch for the army which is to be formed in the Empire the contingency of this electorate.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.

We have just learned that the day before yesterday an action took place between the French and the Austrians posted on the Heights of Verviers. The battle was supported with great valor on both sides, till the imperialists were obliged to give way, leaving Rechen and Herve to the French, and retiring to the woods of Aix-la-Chapelle.—We expect further details.

PARIS, December 23.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

TRIAL OF LOUIS XVI.

It having been decided on Tuesday, in consequence of a request from the Commandant General of Paris, that the unfortunate Louis should be brought to the bar the next morning, at 9 o'clock, the sitting of Wednesday commenced at that hour.

Within a few minutes afterwards, the President said, "I announce to the Assembly that Louis and his defenders are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the members or the spectators to shew any signs of censure or approbation. Louis then appeared at the bar, accompanied by M. M. Lamorignon Malsherbes, Tronchet, de Seze, the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the National Guards.

The President said, Louis the Convention has decreed, that you should be definitively heard to-day.

Louis. "My Counsel will read to you my defence."

M. de Seze then read for some hours the defence, of which the substance is here given, as exactly as we can collect it, though the whole could by no means be contained within the limits of a newspaper. It began thus:

"Citizen Representatives of the Nation, the moment is then arrived, in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by the Counsel which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. Even the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me, that the day of justice has succeeded to the day of presumption and pre-judgment. The misfortunes of Kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men; and he who once occupied the most brilliant Throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful interests. You have called him into the midst of you, and he is come, with calmness, with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts, by discussing, without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an extemporary defence. Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it. Would that this circle could increase till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion. Louis knows that Europe expects, with impatience, the judgment which you shall give; he knows, that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his contemporaries. Like him we forget posterity, and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to Louis before or after his acceptance of the Constitution. The Nation, he admitted, was the Sovereign, and was free to give itself what form of government it pleased; but the Nation itself could not exercise its own Sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789 the Nation chose a monarchial government, and decreed the inviolability of its chief. He then shewed that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the King, according to the Constitution, could be subject; and that it was only for the crimes committed after this destitution, that he could be tried, like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis was accused, were held crimes by the Constitutional Act, and of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that Act, or they were not to be found in it; and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the Constitutional Act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the Throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the Throne, so that there was no further punishment of Louis; were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself?

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a King, he must then, of course, have the right of being judged like a Citizen, and in that case, where were the preservatory forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the Jurors, those hostages for the lives and honor of Citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which inclosed within the same urn, the opinion and conscience of the Judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze; "with the freedom of a free man; I search among you for Judges, and I see only Accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you have accused him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will.

"As to the charge of having wished to dissolve the National Assembly. Was it forgotten that Louis had convoked it? Was it forgotten that during 150 years Princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation? Was it forgotten, that but for Louis—but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not then be sitting to deliberate upon the interests of the State?"

He would not then speak of the Memoir in which Tallien was said to have the care of producing a Counter Revolution intrusted in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial, could it be permitted, that papers taken from a citizen, without an inventory and unsealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in the evidence against him? In some of these papers mention was made of money which had been expended; but even if it was denied that this expence was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten how easily Kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau was spoken of, but this letter had not been sent; and as to the letter of thanks to Bouille, the Constituent Assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer. But the words were still to be uttered which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were these: "Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the Constitution. The Constitution was the pact of alliance between the People and the King—there was no longer any contention—the past was forgotten. What had been done subsequent to this acceptance was now to be examined.

"The Constitution had not ordered the guarantee of the King for the Ministers; but, on the contrary had commanded the responsibility of the Ministers for the King; and even if the Constitution was forgotten, the King and his Ministers could not be both accused for the same acts. Louis had been accused of delaying the execution of the decree relative to Avignon—the Minister Delessart had been accused of the same thing. Louis had been accused of not communicating intelligence of the Treaty of Pilnitz; but was not that the province of the Minister, even if it had been a public instead of a secret transaction? He had been reproached with the troubles of Nimes, Jales, and other places; but was the King to be answerable for all the troubles of a great Revolution? The account given by Narbonne was laid to the charge of Louis; but had not the National Assembly itself declared, that Narbonne carried with him the regrets and the confidence of the Nation? The surrender of Longwy and Verdun were imputed to him; but were not the inhabitants of these places the guilty persons? And who had appointed the Commander of Verdun, who chose rather to die than to yield?—Was it not Louis?"

M. de Seze pursued his speech with much perspicuity, contending and shewing, that either Louis had no knowledge of the circumstances with which he was charged, or that they were not criminal; or that he could not be held responsible for them; or that, if responsible, the punishment could not justly, or even lawfully be greater than the deposition.

With respect to the affair of the 10th of August, he argued, that the King had made no preparation for the defence of his own Palace; that the constitutional magistrates were with him, and that one of those read the article of the law which authorized the opposition of force to force; that when he was invited to the Assembly, he went there, and that the battle did not commence till an hour afterwards. It had been said by many deputies in the Convention, that they had assisted in producing the events of that day: If then, they had been premeditated, how could Louis be accused of them? Louis, who had never given a sanguinary order; who, at Varennes, chose rather to return a captive than to expose the life of one man; who, on the 20th of June, refused every sort of defence, and chose rather to remain alone in the midst of his people?—Louis, of whom history would be heard to say, that during a reign of twenty years he had borne only an example of moderation, justice & economy? who had abolished servitude in his domains; who, when the people wished for liberty, gave it to them?

There was here some murmur; but the Counsel went through several other articles of the accusatory act, which it is less material to notice here, and admonished the Convention that history would judge their judgment.

At the conclusion of the speech Louis rose and said, "Citizens, the means of my defence have been just exposed to you; I shall not resume them. In speaking to you, perhaps, for the last time, I declare that my conscience reproaches me with nothing. My defenders have said only the truth.

"My heart is torn when I perceive myself suspected of having wished to shed the blood of the people, and especially of being the author of what passed on the 10th of August. I avow, that the multiplied proofs of my love for the people seem to me sufficient to remove me from this charge, and prove, that I have not feared to expose myself that blood might be saved."

The President presenting a note to Louis, asked him if he knew the writing?

Louis—No.

President—Do you recollect these five keys?

Louis—I cannot immediately recollect them: I know I returned some to Thierry when I was at the Convent of the Feuillans, but cannot positively say that these are the same.

President—Have you nothing else to say in your defence?

Louis—No.

President—You may withdraw.

Louis and his Counsel withdrew.

The Assembly remained silent some minutes, when Manuel addressed them as follows:

"Citizens, I require Louis's defence to be deposited in the Court as well as his accusation, and that it, as well as every other proceeding, should be printed, distributed in less than 24 hours to the members of the Assembly, and sent to the different departments. I move likewise, that we adjourn this business for three days."

Genisseux and Thuriot, demanded that the defence of Louis should be signed by him and his Counsel.—Decreed.

Dahem—It is the practice of every tribunal, after having the defence of the accused, to pass immediate judgment. I demand that the nominal appeal shall be immediately taken on this question: Shall Louis suffer death, or shall he not? (Loud applause from the Tribunes.)

The President desired silence.

It was proposed that Louis should be immediately conducted back to the Temple.—Decreed.

Bazire.—I demand that judgment should be passed on Louis before we adjourn. (Loud clapping from the galleries.)

Lanjuinais.—I rise to oppose the motion of Bazire. The time of cruelty is passed; says he, no longer let decrees be forced from us. Is it wished that we should deliberate without having had time to consider the defence? Is it wished that Louis the last should be judged by the conspirators of the famous day of the 10th of August?

(The mountain uttered dreadful cries, and required that the Speaker should be sent to the Abbaye prison.)

Lanjuinais insisted that the members of the Convention could not be at the same time accusers and dispensers of the law. He demanded the report of the decree, which declares that Louis shall be judged by the Convention; and that they should confine themselves to taking proper precautions till they should decree by what tribunal Louis should be judged.

The trial was interrupted by a letter from the defenders of Louis XVIth, in which they observed, that the speech pronounced in favor of the Prince, digested in haste, and filled up in different parts with scratches and alterations, ought not to be considered as the copy of that which should be made public. The Counsel therefore demanded a sight of the proofs before it was published, which was accordingly granted.

Lecointre demanded an arrest of judgment for three days.

Dubem wished it to be settled without adjourning. (Loud applause from the tribunes.)

We are judges, and not hangmen, exclaims Kersaint, give us time to examine. (Hisses.)

The President put the vote of adjournment.

Loud cries from the inhabitants of the Mountain, the cut-throats of the Convention who surrounded the chair, reproved and threatened the President. The galleries joined them.

Julien reproached the President for having held a conversation with Malsherbes, and he proposed that he should quit the chair. The President was enabled after some difficulty to explain and justify himself. He offered to give up the chair to Barrere.

In the midst of this confusion, a deputy exclaimed, we wish the destruction of the tyrant of the country, but at the same time we are not willing to be surprised. Another exclaimed, that it had been moved in the Parliament of England, whether an ambassador should be sent to influence the consultations of the Convention.

The Convention, says Ducos, ought no more to attend to the ravings of Burke, than to the manifestos of the Duke of Brunswick.

At length Couthon proposed a decree, which was adopted almost unanimously, "That the discussion should remain open, and that all other business being laid aside, the Convention should entirely apply themselves to the affairs of Louis Capet, till sentence should be finally passed on him."

Amendments were proposed, and fresh tumults ensued. Petion wished to speak, but he was interrupted by cries. The liberty of speaking was however granted him by a decree.—"We will not have Petion's opinion," exclaimed Bournot. The Banditti from the Mount rose up; two hundred members on the left posed them, and the riot became general. President obtained silence, and desired Petion proceed.

This deputy, after complaining that it utterly impossible for him to approach the bune without subjecting himself to the most probrious calumny, insisted that the decree adjournment should have no weight in preju ing the question.

Bazire pretended that Petion only consu the business.

The unhappy Louis delivered his few wo with an air of the greated sincerity and emoti shedding tears as he spoke. Himself and Counsel were heard very attentively.

COMMUNE OF PARIS.

December 26

Louis came down from the Tower at l past 9; he expressed some uneasiness with gard to the manner in which his counsel wo be conveyed to the Convention. He then wa ed to the coach, and observed with great att tion the detachment of cavalry of the milit school that had been formed since his confi ment. When he was in the carriage, he to a part in the conversation, which had turn upon literature, and particularly on some La authors. One of his attendants said, he did like Seneca, as his excessive love of riches ca trasted too much with his pretended philosoph and that he could not be pardoned for havi dared to palliate the crimes of Nero in the sena This reflection did not appear to affect him. Speaking of Livy, Louis said, that he took gre pleasure in composing long speeches, which ce tainly never had been pronounced but in t closet; that his stile was very different fro that of Tacitus.

When he was arrived in the room where l was to wait till he was introduced, he found h counsel, retired with them into a corner, an conversed with them in private till he was calle to appear at the bar, and after his defence he r turned into the same apartment where he ha been received on his arrival.

He was very uneasy about his counsel D Seze, who was in a state of perspiration—Lou asked if there was no possibility of procurin him a change of linen, observing that he ha spoken more than two hours.

On his return in the mayor's coach, he w as calm and serene as if he had been in a ver common situation. As he passed before th place where formerly stood the barracks of th French guards, he remarked with astonishmen the superb house that is now erected on th ground.

He said in pleasantry to the secretaire Greffie who had his hat on in the carriage, "the la time you came you had forgot your hat; yo have been careful to-day."

The procurator of the commune finding him self a little indisposed, the conversation turne on the hospitals of Paris. Louis made son reflections on the expences of those houses, an on the different plans which had been forme concerning them; he carried his observation further, and expressed a wish that there was or in each section.

The secretaire seemed to be concerned for hi fellow-citizens who formed the guard round th carriage, and who were walking in the mu and having saluted some of his acquaintanc Louis said to him, "Are those citizens of you section?"—"No, they are some of the membe of the general council of the 10th of Augus whom I see with pleasure."

The mayor holding his snuff-box in his hand we asked him for it, to examine his wife's pic ture; we observed that she was much handsome than her picture. Louis desired to look at i He took the box, and said smiling, that th mayor was a happy man to possess somethin better than the picture. He enquired of wha department was the mayor, and how long h had been married. On his passage some crie were heard *Fermez les fenetres.* Louis said *C'est abominable.* Chaumet informed him that i was a measure of safety the general council had taken. "I thought," said Louis, "they cried *vive la Fayette*, which would be folly."

There were some cries of *a la Guillotine* which did not at all discompose him.

Louis arrived in his apartment about 3 in the afternoon.

Paris is at this time as calm as the present circumstances will admit of. The people are more occupied by the decree relative to the family of the Bourbons than with the fate of Louis.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *February* 22.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, informed the House, that the two bills signed yesterday, have been laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation and signature.

A memorial was read from Arthur St Clair, praying an adjustment and settlement of an account, presented by him to the late Board of Treasury—Refered to Messf. Fitzsimons, Thatcher and Hindman.

A memorial from John Ross was read, praying the settlement of an old account—Referred to Messf. Gerry, Huger and Tucker.

A bill, fixing the time for the next annual meeting of Congress, was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill, concerning bail process and costs of fees, in the Judicial Courts of the United States, was twice read, and commited for Monday next—100 copies to be printed in the interim.

A memorial of Hugh Hughes was read, and refered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message from the President, by Mr. Lear, informed the House, that two bills, one in favor of Joseph Henderson, the other in favor of Thomas Wishart, have received his approbation and signature.

A petition of Hannah Martin was read, praying the renewal of a lost certificate—laid on the table.

The petition of Mary Johnſton was read, praying payment of certain certificates——laid on the table.

A petition of Eli Elmer was read, and refered to the Secretary of War.

A petition of John Parker, printer of Philadelphia, was read, praying that monthly publications may be circulated through the medium of the poſt-office, on the ſame terms as newſpapers—laid on the table.

A memorial was read from the Abolition Society of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, praying the attention of Congreſs to the memorials on the ſubject of the ſlave trade, preſented laſt ſeſſion——laid on the table.

Several other petitions were read and refered.

A report was read, on the petition of Rawleigh Downham; this is favourable to the petitioner—laid on the table.

The committee to whom was referred for conſideration, a bill received from the Senate, ſupplementary to the collection law, reported ſundry amendments, which were read, and refered to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

A motion being made and ſeconded, that the houſe ſhould adjourn for half an hour, the Ayes and Noes were called for by Mr. Mercer, and are as follow:

AYES.

Ames, Barnwell, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Giles, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Sedgwick, I. Smith, W. Smith, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylveſter, Venable, Wadſworth, White, Williamſon, Willis, Greenup, Leonard, Milledge, Orr, Hindman. 41

Meſſ. NOES.

Aſhe, Baldwin, Clark, Findley, Gordon, Kitchell, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, Sumpter, Tucker, Ward. 18.

During the adjournment, the members waited on the Preſident of the United States, to felicitate him on the anniverſary of his Birth Day.

A bill to authorize the grant of land to the inhabitants of Gallipolis, was read. This bill provides for conveying to ſaid inhabitants, fifty-thouſand acres, to be ſurveyed at the expence of the United States——Read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

An additional ſtatement was received and read from the Secretary of the Treaſury; this contains an account of the balances which will not be required on the appropriations to the end of the year 1792—ordered to be printed.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the appropriation bill, were taken into conſideration. Several of the amendments were agreed to. An amendment which condenſes to a ſpecific ſum, the appropriation for the expenſes of the War Department, after enumerating the various items, was oppoſed. It was contended that every item ſhould be accompanied with the preciſe ſum required for its particular object—This amendment was diſagreed to, Ayes 30, Nays 31——as follow:

AYES.

Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hillhouſe, Huger, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Parker, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Thatcher, Wadſworth, Ward, Willis, Greenup, Milledge, Leonard. 30.

NOES.

Aſhe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Clark, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Orr, Hindman. 31.

An amendment to the ſection which authorizes the Preſident to make a loan to the amount of 800000 dollars, was arreſted by an objection to the ſection itſelf, which had already paſſed the two houſes——Without deciding on this amendment, the Houſe adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 23.

A bill to repeal the ſeveral impoſt laws of the United States, ſo far as the ſame impoſe a duty on uſeful beaſts imported to improve the breed, &c was read the third time and paſſed.

A bill to fix the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs was read the third time and paſſed. The blank was filled with the firſt Mondry in November next.

A bill in addition to, and alteration of an act to extend the time limited for ſettling the accounts of the U. States and individual ſtates, was read the third time. The paſſage of the bill was warmly oppoſed. The oppoſition aroſe from the idea, that if the ſtate of Vermont is not conſidered as a party in the ſettlement of the accounts between tha United States and the individual ſtates, as contemplated by the bill, it will operate to the injury of the other ſtates.

A motion for recommitting the bill was made and negatived.

On the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs—The ayes and noes were called, and were ayes 39; noes 17, as follow:

AYES.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Mercer	
Ames,	Moore,	
Baldwin,	Muhlenberg,	
Benſon,	Murray,	
Boudinot,	Niles,	
Clark,	Parkers	
Fitzſimons,	Schoonmaker,	
Giles,	Sedgwick,	
Goodhue,	I. Smith,	
Gordon,	Steele,	
Gregg,	Sterret,	
Griffin,	Sylveſter.	
Grove,	Treadwell,	
Hartley,	Ward,	
Key,	White,	
Kitchell,	Williamſon,	
Lawrance,	Greenup,	
Learned,	Leonard,	
Macon,	Orr,	39.
Madiſon,		

NOES.

Meſſ. Barnwell,	W. Smith,	
S. Bourne,	Sturges,	
B. Bourn,	Sumpter,	
Dayton,	Thatcher,	
Gerry,	Tucker,	
Gilman,	Venable,	
Huger,	Willis	
Lee,	Hindman,	17
Livermore,		

The conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the appropriation bill was reſumed by the Houſe.—The amendment to the ſection authoriſing a loan, in anticipation of the funds, was further debated. This amendment goes to veſt a diſcretionary power in the Preſident of the United States to pay off the debt due to the Bank of the United States, in inſtalments not exceeding 50,000 dollars, having reſpect to the public exigencies, and the ſtate of the treaſury. The diſcretionary power hereby propoſed to be inveſted, was oppoſed, as not being properly limited;—as the proviſion for paying off the debt in queſtion was irrelative to the proper idea of an appropriation bill. And as the Legiſlature ought not to delegate this diſcretions It was further oppoſed, as making an arrangement to pay a debt to a public body before it was due, in preference to paying individuals whoſe demands are already due.

In oppoſition to this reaſoning, it was ſaid that the amendment contemplates a proviſion in a caſe which has been the ſubject of complaint to thoſe who now oppoſe it—and that is, it veſts a power in the Preſident of the United States to employ, from time to time, the revenues in the treaſury which may not be eſpecially appropriated for other purpoſes, to pay off its debts—ſo that the revenues may not at any time lie uſeleſs. That the public monies ſhouldlye dormant & uſeleſs in the treaſury (which it was denied has ever been the caſe) has been a ſubject of declamation—and now that an unexceptionable expedient is propoſed to guard againſt ſuch a contingency, as a ſurplus of revenue would preſent, the oppoſition is continued from the ſame quarter. After a long debate, the queſtion on concurring with the Senate was determined by ayes and noes, as follow:

AYES.——Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Wadſworth, Ward, Williamſon, Greenup, Leonard, Hindman.——34.

NOES. Meſſ. Aſhe, Baldwin, Dayton, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Lee, Heiſter, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, I. Smith, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Willis, Orr—25.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, with the bill to provide for the widows and orphans of perſons who have been killed under the ſanction of flags of truce. Paſſed the Senate with amendments:

Adjourned till Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to make proviſion for the widows and orphans of certain perſons killed by the Indians, while acting under the ſanction of Flags of Truce, were agreed to by the Houſe.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe, that they have receded from their amendment to the bill to regulate claims to invalid penſions.

A ſecond meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they had receded from their amendment to the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1793.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—On the bill received from the Senate, entitled, "An act ſupplementary to the act for the more effectual collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels." The committee went thro' the diſcuſſion of the bill, and made ſundry amendments, which were reported to the Houſe, and immediately taken into conſideration. The Houſe agreed to the ſame, and the bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

A third meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed the bill to exempt from duties of impoſt, uſeful beaſts imported for breed, &c. with amendments.

A communication was read from the Truſtees of the ſinking fund, purſuant to a reſolution of the Houſe. This contains a ſtate of purchaſes ſince laſt return, and a copy of the journal of the Truſtees from the beginning.—This being read, 100 copies were ordered to be printed.

A fourth meſſage was received from the Senate, with a bill for altering the places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States in the ſtates of Vermont and North-Carolina.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Dayton in the chair—On the bill making proviſion to defray the expenſe of holding a treaty with the hoſtile Indian tribes.

The committee made one amendment to this bill, which was reported to the Houſe, and with the bill laid on the table.

The bill received from the Senate, reſpecting the circuit courts, was read twice and committed for to-morrow.

The amendments to the bill for exempting from the duties of impoſt uſeful beaſts imported for breed, &c. were read and agreed to.

Mr. Giles, of the committee to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of State, on the ſubject of a commercial intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations—brought in a report, which is, that it will not be expedient to call on the Secretary of State for his report at the preſent ſeſſion—This report was agreed to.

Mr. Goodhue's reſolution for extending the time for receiving ſubſcriptions in the domeſtic debt of the United States to the loan of the United States, was taken into conſideration and agreed to.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill. Adjourned.

THOUGHTS ON THE

STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

No. II.

(CONTINUED.)

BUT no exertions have been made in this country for the civilization of the Indians, in any meaſure proportioned to the importance and difficulty of the object. The hiſtory of the ſettlement of this country is ſilent upon this head. We have no account of any general and uniform plan of civilization—of any rational and extenſive ſyſtem of education for their youth—or any well formed attempts to bring them to the knowledge and practice of agriculture.—The feeble and ſolitary exertions which have been made for any of theſe purpoſes, have been effected chiefly by pious miſſionaries, who have been employed and ſupported by the charities and contributions of religious ſocieties abroad, and whoſe ſingle purpoſe was to give them a knowledge of the doctrines and precepts of the Chriſtian religion—an idea which nothing but an uncommon ſhare of piety could indulge with any hope of ſucceſs, or purſue with any degree of ardor. The minds of ſavages are too rude and uninformed for the reception of truths ſo ſpiritual and ſublime. Confined to a few objects, and void of thoſe artificial wants which ſociety and luxury create, the circle of their ideas muſt neceſſarily be contracted. Not being accuſtomed to much reflection or abſtraction of ſentiment, they are in a meaſure incapable of ſpeculative knowledge—they have not comprehenſion of mind ſufficient for any thing that lies beyond the ordinary compaſs of their thoughts.

Attempts to inſtruct them in truths of this kind, before their minds are enlarged and ſtrengthened by education and inſtruction, without a combination of favorable circumſtances, could rarely, if ever, ſucceed. There are a few inſtances, however, in which they have been perſuaded to embrace Chriſtianity; but this is principally to be aſcribed to the inextinguiſhable zeal and indefatigable exertions of the miſſionaries. Some feeble attempts have been made to inſtruct their youth—to bring them to a ſettled reſidence, and to the enjoyment of ſocial comforts. Theſe were however the accidental and temporary projects of individuals, rather than any uniform and determined plan of government; and as they originated with the miſſionaries, and were conducted by them, ſo alſo they ended with them.

The rarity of ſuch as were furniſhed with talents for ſo laborious and important a taſk—the difficulty of maintaining a conſtant ſucceſſion of active and zealous men to purſue theſe meaſures—and the interruptions which neceſſarily took place in conſequence of theſe difficulties, defeated any favorable beginning which had been made—and the plans which had been formed with any degree of foreſight or probability of ſucceſs, miſcarried, by not being ſteadily and vigorouſly purſued.

The inadequacy of the ſchemes, therefore, which have been deviſed for the purpoſe of civilizing the Indians, to the magnitude of the object, with the languid and unſteady manner in which they have been purſued, juſtify us in aſſigning this as one reaſon why greater progreſs has not been made in that buſineſs.

[*To be continued.*]

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.

Abſtract of further European intelligence by the January Packet.

Two motions made in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords by Lord Lanſdowne—one reſpecting an interceding application to the National Convention of France in favor of Louis XVI.—the other reſpecting the French emigrants in England, propoſing that with the conſent and aſſiſtance of the French nation, thoſe emigrants ſhould be ſent to the weſtern parts of Canada, were debated on the 21ſt December; the firſt was withdrawn—the laſt negatived by a great majority.

The French perſiſt in their determination of opening the Scheldt—the Dutch continue oppoſed to the meaſure, and are putting their marine on a war eſtabliſhment. A ſmall ſquadron of Britiſh ſhips, under Commodore Murray, has ſailed from the Downs, for the Scheldt. It was reported that the French army had attacked Maeſtricht, one of the cities of the Dutch Republic—if ſo, war with the United Provinces appears inevitable.

Communications from Gen. Bournonville to the National Convention, announce the further progreſs of the armies of the Republic—he has taken Mertzig, Defendenburgh, Saarbruck.—Ruremonde, the capital of Auſtrian Gueldres, is taken by General Miranda.—Gen. Cuſtine, who is beſieged in Mayence by the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies, has ſent a complaint to the Miniſter of War, ſtating tnat his army is deſtitute of money, forage and camp equipage. The decree for baniſhing all perſons of the name of Bourbon, belonging to the Royal Family, is ſuſpended till after judgment has been paſſed on the King.—M. Le Brun, the French Miniſter of War, on the 19th December, read a report in the Convention, ſtating the proceedings of the executive relative to the hoſtile preparations carrying on by the Britiſh government. The pretexts for which, the report ſays, are—

1ſt. The opening of the Scheldt.

2dly. The decree of the National Convention of the 19th November, which reſpects fraternizing other nations that wiſh to aſſume a free government.

3dly. The ſuppoſed hoſtile deſigns of the French againſt Holland.

The report further ſtates, that the French Miniſter in London had been directed to demand a new conference with Lord Grenville on the buſineſs—and concludes with this remark, "In ſhort, we will leave it to the *Engliſh nation* to judge between us, and the iſſue of this conteſt may lead to conſequences which *the Miniſter* did not expect."

It was decreed by the Convention that the miniſter of the marine ſhould prepare all the means of defence.—Gen. Dumourier was in Paris the 30th December.—M. Geneſt, late French Miniſter at the Hague, is appointed Miniſter of the French Republic to the United States of America. A letter to be borne to the United States by the new Miniſter, was read and approved. A clauſe in this letter ſays, "The United States of America will hardly credit it; the ſupport which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of baſe ſpeculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the Ambaſſadors bore the criminal orders of ſtopping the career of their proſperity."

The French naval force in the Mediterranean amounts to 19 ſail of the line and many large frigates. The queſtion of the final adjudication of Louis XVI. after a very tumultuous debate has been referred to the primary aſſemblies in the 84 departments. Some of the commons of Brittany, a province of France have (according to the Engliſh papers) declared for a monarchical form of government. The Britiſh ſloop of war Childers, ſent out to reconnoitre the port of Breſt, was fired on by three forts in that harbor—one ſhot ſtruck her but did not do much injury. Some of the ſections of Paris have reſolved to declare themſelves in a State of inſurrection if Louis is not put to death—Notwithſtanding this that capital continues quiet—the friends of juſtice and humanity are ſufficiently numerous to overthrow the abettors of anarchy. Joel Barlow, an American, is elected a member of the Convention, for the department of Mount Blanc. The King of Naples is ſaid to have acknowledged the French republic—and that Spain has done the ſame. The Pruſſians in an attack on Caſſell were repulſed.

Warlike preparations are carried on at Vienna with the utmoſt vigor. The preſs for recruits is without example: fathers of families, and even veterans who have been honorably diſcharged from the ſervice, are not ſpared.

It is ſaid that the Auſtrian army, when aſſembled, will amount to 174,000 men, forming 119 battalions of infantry, and 146 ſquadrons of cavalry, commanded by 60 Generals.

Friday laſt the Preſident of the United States entered into his 62d year. The anniverſary of the day which gave birth to the man who has twice united the ſuffrages of three millions of people, was duly noticed by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia.—The Artillery, under the command of Capt. Fiſher, and three Light Infantry companies, paraded at an early hour at the State-houſe—from whenee they marched to the Artillery Ground. Capt. Fiſher's company fired a federal ſalute of 15 guns, and the Light Infantry a *feu-de-joie*; they afterwards marched down High-ſtreet, ſaluting the Preſident as they paſſed his houſe, who politely returned the ſalute in perſon.—All the ſhipping in the harbor had their colors hoiſted, and the bells in Chriſt-Church rung peals every half hour through the day. At noon the Members of Congreſs, the Officers of the United States and of this Commonwealth, Civil and Military—with a large body of the Clergy of *every denomination*, and other citizens, waited on the Preſident at his houſe, to felicitate him on the occaſion.—Several ſelect companies celebrated the day; and in the evening a grand Ball and Supper were given at Oellers' Hotel, by the City Dancing Aſſembly.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Laſt evening the 61ſt anniverſary of the birth of the Preſident of the United States, was celebrated by the Tammany Society, at their Great Wigwam in Broad-ſtreet; on which occaſion the Wigwam was illuminated, and the Society paſſed the evening in rational debate and convivial ſongs. A collation was ſerved, and, among others, the following patriotic toaſts were drank:

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON—May the remainder of his days be as happy as the former part of his life has been illuſtrious.—*Three Cheers.*

2. May the cauſe of Liberty never want a WASHINGTON to aſſert its rights.

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH is re-elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs for the diſtrict of Charleſton, in the ſtate of South-Carolina.

The reſolution for chooſing a federal Senator, has paſſed thro' both Houſes, and was ſigned by the Governor laſt Saturday. The time for electing the Senator is to-morrow, in the Senate Chamber of the State-Houſe.

Monday Mr. Swanwick, from the committee thereon appointed, brought in the bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," which was read the firſt time, and made the order of the day for Tueſday next.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Baring,	Cooper,	Cadiz	
Brig Mary Ann,	Ramage,	Weſt-Indies	
Nymph,	Webb,	Port-au-Prince	
Betſey,	White,	Amſterdam	
Nancy,	Harris,	St. Martins	
Polly,	Adams,	do.	
Union,	Bair,	Baltimore	
Georgia Packet,	Burrows,	Charleſton	
Snow Sukey,	Rogers,	Port-au-Prince	
Sch'r. Dolphin,	Watſon,	N. York	
Sally,	Shepard,	do.	
Mary,	Sewell,	Virginia	
Sloop Miranda,	Thompſon,	St. Euſtatius	
Ann,	Story,	Port-au-Prince	
Abby,	Ames,	Boſton	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/2	
3 per Cents,	10/3	
Deferred,	11/4	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	12	per cent. prem
in the Inſurance Company	75	

thousand two hundred ninety-two, dollars and seventy cents, which were subject to be applied to any object, agreeably to the discretion of the commander in chief of the expedition, and might have been applied; if he thought proper, to the payment of the discharged levies, and would have been sufficient for two months pay to the officers, and four months pay to the privates. This sum is admitted by the quartermaster-general, to have been in his hands, at the time of the discharge of the levies, and would have been applied to their pay, if orders had been given by the commander in chief of the expedition, for that purpose. But that no such orders ever were received by him. The Secretary at War infers, from these circumstances, that no censure should be imputed to the war department, for not having paid implicit attention to this subject.

The circumstances respecting this transaction have been attentively examined by the committee, and appear to them to be the following: The quarter-master general, upon his leaving Philadelphia, was furnished with the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the use of that department. He was afterwards furnished with two other sums, to wit: the sum of seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, on the twenty third day of July, and the sum of two thousand, two hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty cents, on the seventh day of July, making together, the sum of twenty thousand and sixty-nine dollars and ten cents. It appears by letter from the Secretary at War, to the commander in chief of the expedition, that five thousand dollars of this sum were to be applied to the pay of the regular troops, if the commander in chief should deem that a proper application of the money, which, however was not done. The remaining part of this money was intended to form a kind of military chest, to answer contingent expences; subject however to the controul of the commander in chief. It appears that the quarter-master general, in addition to those supplies of cash, was authorized to draw bills on the Secretary at War, with this restriction; that the commander in chief should approve of all draughts, and certify the necessity or propriety of making them. The quarter master general commenced his draughts at Fort Pitt, previously to his arrival at head quarters, to the amount of two thousand six hundred dollars, and continued them after his arrival; but it does not appear that those draughts were certified, or sanctioned by the commander in chief: all which draughts were honored by the Secretary at War.

It is suggested by the commander in chief, that he never considered the money, before-mentioned, appropriated to the pay of the levies, upon their discharges, nor that it was ever intended to be applied to that object. He further suggests a want of knowledge of the money, said to be on hand, at the time of the discharges of the levies, although he admits, that the quarter-master-general, shortly after his arrival at head quarters, tendered hima statement of the cash on hand, whith he returned, without examination, observing, that he had already received sufficient information relatively thereto, from the Secretary at War; that he was informed of the amount of monies originally received by the quarter-master-general, and conceived that he could form some idea of the balance on hand, from the sums disbursed in consequence of warrants drawn by him, which, he expected, were paid from that fund---that has want of information, as to the real balance, arose from the circumstance of the bills drawn by the quartermaster general, without his knowledge, or the requisite certificate from him, which bills operated, as a relief to that fund, for their amount.---The commander in chief of the expedition further suggested, to the committee, in presence of the quarter-master-general, that, upon making draughts upon the fund before alluded to, he usually enquired of the quarter-master-general, whether it was sufficient for the purpose of answering the draught, and upon repeating this enquiry, just before the discharge of the levies, he received for answer, "that the chest was very low." This statement was acquiesced in, or at least, not denied by the quarter-master-general.

The quarter-master-general has furnished the committee with a statement of his account, by which it appears, that he had on hand, on the fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, cash, to the amount of fifteen thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, and forty-two cents, and two thirds of a cent, which, he suggests, have been since applied to the use of his department.—This balance is denied to have been on hand, by the commander in chief, at that time: and he has furnished a statement of disbursements from the original fund; which leaves the amount of the balance, at the time of the discharge of the levies of one thousand four hundred eighty three dollars eighty-six cents, exclusive of five thousand dollars appropriated to the pay of the old troops.

The commander in chief further suggests, that there was no paymaster to the army, nor any person authorized to settle the accounts of the soldiers and ascertain the real balances due to them, until the arrival of Mr. Swann, on the third day of January, on thousand seven hundred and ninety two; and infers, that he had no authority to direct a settlement and order pay to the soldiers, until he was informed of the arrangements made at the war office, relatively to that object. This suggestion is strongly confirmed by a letter from the secretary at war, addressed to the commander in chief, and forwarded by Mr. Swann, which designates Mr. Swann as paymaster, and contains instructions relatively to the terms of settling the accounts of the soldiery. The same letter serves to shew, that the twenty thousand and sixty nine dollars, and ten cents, put into the possession of the quarter master general, were not conclusively destined for the pay of the levies, nor so considered by the secretary at war. Because it is asserted in the letter, that Mr. Swann is furnished with a sum of money sufficient for the whole pay of the levies, without making any deduction in consequence of the monies furnished the quarter master general.

It is asserted by the Secretary at War, in his communication to the committee, that the time of the service of the levies did not expire until after the arrival of Mr. Swann at Fort Washington, particularly Gaither's and Rhea's battalions, the term in their inlistments having been, to serve six months after their arrival at Fort Washington; which was deemed at the place of rendezvous. The time which had elapsed from the period of inlistments to their arrival at Fort Washington, or the evident impropriety of annexing such a condition to the enlistments, caused the condition itself to be dispensed with, and those levieswere actually discharged shortly after the twelfth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, in consequence of having served six months, which is the extent of the service authorized by law, and actually received certificates at that time, of having performed six months service.

Upon a re-examination of the residue of the original report, and the evidence now before the committee, they are satisfied with the same, and find no material alterations or corrections necessary.

A regard for candor has induced the committe to adopt this mode of reporting; because the original report is thereby preserved, mistakes existing in the same, and which are now corrected, and the causes of those mistakes rendered obvious, and the whole subject presented to view, upon the fairest terms, in the opinion of the committe, to all persons in any degree concerened therein.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,
TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.
A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. ep2m

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with Hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.*

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fireplaces.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven compleate bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fireplaces. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. ep2m

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

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50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.
Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*